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ATTLEE MAY SEEK CURB ON USE OF NEW MISSILE

Agreement With U.S. on Bomb Use Against Japan Brings Widespread British Criticism

It is expected in London quarters that Prime Minister Attlee will deliver a speech in the House concerning the atomic bomb and Russia's entry in the war on August 15, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

The Daily Mail said that criticism had been made against Attlee's agreement with the use of the atomic bomb against Japan by the United States. Informed political quarters now predict that the Prime Minister will propose an international control of the use of the new weapon, it is reported.

British Public Indignant

London's Thursday morning papers, 48 hours after the first public announcement of the existence of the new atomic bomb, carried columns of letters by its readers expressing their indignation at the "most inhuman weapon" and one such letter appearing in the News Chronicle went so far as to demand the "execution of the creator of the bomb," a special dispatch from Zurich to the Mainichi said quoting a London Exchange report.

The political correspondent of the London Daily Mail, on the other hand, declared that harsh criticisms are being levelled against Prime Minister Attlee's attitude toward the employment of the atomic bombs. He said that most of the charges were coming from his own Labor Party greatly handicapping Attlee's newly-won position as Prime Minister of Britain.

The correspondent predicted that Attlee will probably ask for assurance that the new weapon will not be employed not only in the war against Japan, but in any other war.

WAR-DEVASTATED AREAS .. BECOME FRUITFUL FARMS

Various Wards of Tokyo Already Producing Foodstuffs For Raid Victims

The work of turning the war-devastated areas of Tokyo Metropolis into plantations is progressing rapidly.

Already green things are covering more than 40 per cent of that part of the Metropolis which has suffered from the war disaster.

The authorities concerned with the conversion of war-devasted regions of the Metropolis into lands under cultivation, have great hopes that the produce from these plantations will before long be in sufficient volume to meet the requirements of the majority of the people who have settled down on the sites of their homes which were burned by the enemy.

A great part is being played in the making of war-devastated Tokyo into green lands or plantations by the headquarters for the Conversion of War devastated Regions into fighting power. This organization was founded in the early part of April, with the plan of guiding the work of providing houses and foodstuffs for the sufferers from the war disaster.

The first thing the headquarters took in hand was to make the war-devastated part of Kanda, where it is located, into fields "teeming with verdure" as it puts it. The residents of the ward, noted for their enthusiasm, worked energetically on the project of reconstruction under the supervision of the Farmers' Corps of Tokyo and the result is that more than 70,000 tsubo of land are under vegetable cultivation in Kanda.

They have recently turned their attention to the placing of as much land as is available under sweet potatoes. It is their hope to thus help solve the problem of staple food in the country.

The headquarters also has a plan to distribute the seed of common potatoes imported from Saitama Prefecture to the residents of the Metropolis so that they may have an opportunity of helping in the increase of the production of common potatoes which have come to occupy an important place among the things on which the people are subsisting.

The residents of Fukagawa, Kojimachi, Ushigome, Hongo and Itabashi are emulating with those of Kanda in increasing the production of foodstuffs in the Metropolis. They have made a rule requiring each resident to till one tsubo of land.

Protest by Japanese On New Bomb Lodged Through Swiss Gov't

The Japanese Legation in Switzerland on Friday lodged through the Swiss Government a strong protest with the United States Government on the use of the new atomic bomb, a Domei report from Zurich dated August 10 said. The protest was lodged on orders from the Japanese Government.

LABOR CABINET PLANNING TO CONTROL ALL AIR LINES

New Setup, If Materialized, Will Modify Scheme Made By Lord Swinton

Britain's new Labor Government is believed to be planning a single overall Government-owned body to control Britain's aviation—a step amounting to a nationalization of all British air services, a London dispatch reaching Lisbon on Saturday said.

The new scheme, said the report, would severely modify the plan originally presented by Lord Swinton, former Minister of Civil Aviation. Under this plan three new combines were set up to operate the external and internal air-lines of Britain; The British Overseas Airways Corporation to run the Commonwealth and north Atlantic services; the British shipping lines which have combined to form the British Latin-American Airlines Limited to operate the new air service to South America and the corporation made up of railway and short sea shipping interests, and the British Overseas Airways Corporation, travel agencies and such prewar operating companies as wish to participate, to run internal and European services.

The Labor Government's modification of plan, according to the report, will, it is thought, be designed to exclude "big business" from the scheme and substitute the giant Government-owned British Overseas Airways Corporation for all services. No active step to modify the Swinton plan would, however, be taken for some time in view of the formidable legislative program facing the Government and it is not thought that the Government would attempt any modification of the Empire "parallel partnership" scheme worked out at the recent Commonwealth Conference in London, the report said.

OTANI TO TOUR COUNTRY

Buddhist Abbot Reading Sutras for Victims of Enemy Raids

Abbot Kosho Otani of Nishi Honganji Temple will begin his tour throughout the country on August 17 when he will speak on the streets for the raising of morale and read sutras for the repose of those who fell in enemy raids.

He will be accompanied on his trip, which will take him from Tokyo to the Tokai, Hokuriku, Kinki, Chugoku and Kyushu districts, by an Army band. His trip will begin at 9 a.m. on August 17, with a visit to the Yasukuni Shrine. At 10 a.m., the Abbot will speak and offer prayers at Asakusa; at 11 a.m., at Kinshi Park; at 11:30, at Sarue Park; at 1 p.m., at Shibuya Station; at 3:30 p.m., at Ueno Station and at 4:30 p.m. at Tokyo Station.

STIMSON RAPS JOHNSON

Opposes Reducing U.S. Army as Demanded by Senator

Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War, on Thursday declared that he was opposed to the reduction of the United States army of even one soldier, a Domei Lisbon dispatch quoting a Washington report said.

Stimson's statement was made in an answer to an open letter by Senator Edwin Johnson, Colorado Democrat, in which the army's policy of maintaining 7,000,000 troops was bitterly attacked.

Stimson said that the present officially recognized strength of the army was the strength judged by the joint staff headquarters to be the actual strength required to defeat Japan swiftly with the minimum of sacrifices.

Shaw Working on Comedy

George Bernard Shaw, 89-year old playwright and wit, is reportedly hard at work on a new work, the first in six years. A Stockholm report dated August 11 by Domei relaying a London dispatch quoted Shaw as declaring that it was a classical comedy and would be ready next year.

NEW INDIAN POLICY ASKED OF BRITISH LABOR PARTY

Must Prove Sincerity of 'Admirable Sentiment,' Manchester Guardian Urges

Asking the Labor Government to give indications of its India policy when the Parliament meets, the Independent Liberal Manchester Guardian in its editorial on Saturday declared that the "release of prisoners detained or imprisoned without trial and the withdrawal of restrictions on the activities of the Congress Party are two matters which need not await the formulation of a detailed long-term plan for India," it is disclosed in a report reaching Stockholm.

Referring to Secretary of State for India Frederick Pethick-Lawrence's statement on Wednesday that he wished to see India achieve a position of real partnership with Britain, the editorial said, "This is an admirable sentiment which must be translated quickly into action."

Urging the release of Indian political prisoners and the withdrawal of restrictions on the activities of the Congress, the editorial declared that it "would do much to restore confidence and to make Lord Wavell's attempt at securing general agreement easier."

In the same category, it urged, must be placed the amalgamation of the India Office with the Dominions Office and the enhancement of the status of India's representatives abroad from that of agent generals to ministerial rank.

The editorial further urged the restoration of popular governments in the provinces now administered by the government with official advisers, and the formation of a new general government at Delhi must once more be attempted. "If Lord Wavell makes it clear that in forming the provisional government to replace the present executive council no issue regarding either India's permanent Constitution or relative importance of the parties is prejudged," the editorial charged, "there seems no reason why any organization should refuse to cooperate. These steps will convince Indian leaders of the genuineness of Pethick-Lawrence's statement and enable them to settle down to tackle their social and economic problems—which demobilizaion will magnify—and to frame their permanent Constitution in the spirit of mutual accomodation."

JAPANESE COUNTERBLOWS STOP BALIK PAPAN ENEMY

Shock Attack Units Inflict 150 Casualties on Invaders, Destroy Arms

By M. MATSUMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, August 11.—Subjected to severe Japanese counterblows, the enemy at Balik Papan is unable to make any advance, despite his intense effort, supported by naval guns and air bombardment, to drive into the Japanese positions. Meanwhile, the Japanese, with their redeployment for new counterthrusts, have been attacking the enemy since August 6.

One Japanese close-quarter combat force drove deep into enemy territory and inflicted casualties of 150 upon the enemy, besides destroying two bivouacs and two vehicles.

Another similar force assaulted the Spingan airfield on August 6 and succeeded in blowing up ammunition and supply dumps there. The area was rocked by huge explosions and covered by a sheet of flame. Enemy troops were seen scurrying in panic in the midst of the flames, which spread rapidly and continued to burn for two days.

In Muaratewe, an enemy company which landed on August 7, was being held back by Japanese close-quarter attacks. No change occurred in the Tempaton area, where the enemy merely carried out sporadic bombardments. At a point opposite Balik Papan, the enemy carried out an intense 20-minute bombardment on August 6, which, however, caused damage only to the palm trees.

Enemy Losses Bared

In the Balik Papan zone, the Japanese this week killed and wounded more than 430 enemy troops and destroyed 13 tanks beside blowing up 17 supply dumps, eight guns an more than ten vehicles.

On Buka in the southwestern Pacific area, jungle fighting continued as in the other islands in the South.

In mopping-up operations on Hainan Island, the Japanese, during July, inflicted casualties of more than 400 on the bandits and destroyed 45 guns. About 40 bandits were either taken prisoner or gave themselves up. The total enemy planes raiding the island did not reach 200.

Exploits in Philippines of 19 Army Heroes Brought to August Imperial Knowledge

The exploits of 19 heroes to whom citations have already been issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army in the Philippine Area have been brought to Imperial attention, the War Ministry announced on August 11.

The War Ministry announcement follows:

"Below are given the names of those to whom citations have already been issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army in the Philippine Area for the eminent services rendered by them in exacting heavy sacrifices in blood from the invaders after their landing at Lingayen on January 9, 1940 and whose exploits have been brought to Imperial attention:

Members of the Iijima Flame Thrower Unit

Sergeant Yoshio Nakamura

Lance Corporal Yasumasa Okuyama

Superior Private Misao Shimada

Superior Private Eiichi Yajima

First Class Private Sakuzane Ikari

First Class Private Yoshiharu Saito

First Class Private Kazuo Tobiyo

First Class Private Masao Kawamura

All of the Flame-thrower Unit of the Iijma Raiding and Surprise Attack Unit

The above-mentioned, defying the exceedingly close vigilance of the enemy, carried out a surprise attack on their artillery position at Arakan on the night of January 19, and killed and wounded more than 90 enemy soldiers, blasting and setting afire two field guns, three light trench mortars, three staff buildings with a personnel of nearly 90 men, a number of tractors, four motor-trucks and ammunition and fuel dumps, thus inflicting considerable damage on the enemy.

Members of the Iijima Raiding and Surprise Attack Unit

Second Class Private Tadakiyo Tamaki

Second Class Private Nobutaka Kasu

Second Class Private Ushiji Tamaki

Second Class Private Ushisaburo Yamaki

All of the Iijima Raiding and Surprise Attack Unit

The above-mentioned, starting from the neighborhood of Labon, on the night of January 17 swam eight kilometers, carrying with them materials for destruction by blasting. They landed on the coast of Arakan stole their way into the enemy's position and blasted one amphibian tank and two staff buildings. They then dashed to the arms, ammunition, and provisions dumps and at one stroke blasted and set them afire.

The commander of a group in the unit, Tadakiyo Tamaki, although he was wounded, cooperated with the rest of the unit and with great effort swam another eight kilometers, thereby making a full demonstration of his sense of the way to be followed by comrades resolved to share one another's fate. All members returned in safety.

Sergeant Goichi Nemoto, Of the Takahashi Raiding and Demolition Unit

The above-mentioned had, since the landing of the enemy at Lingayen, repeatedly achieved great war results in raids and attacks on the enemy in which he participated as the commander of a group. Above all, at the time of the surprise attacks upon the heavy artillery positions of the enemy in the neighborhood of Labon on the night of January 16, at Rosario on the night of January 21, and in the neighborhood of Concepcion on February 8, he showed himself resourceful enough to swim at one time and utilized the microphone of the enemy to promote his ends at another, and raided and attacked by surprise the enemy over and over again. He killed and wounded more than 60 enemy officers and men, blasted one heavy gun, one heavy trench-mortar, and five staff buildings. He also captured vast quantities of provisions and materials.

Lieutenant Hajime Sato, Commander of the Sato Raiding and SurpriseAttack Unit

The above-mentioned, as the commander of a raiding party, on January 16 ably led his men, with himself in the forefront of the group, in the action for the destruction of the enemy's base in the neighborhood of Arakan where he landed and smashed eight enemy tanks and 46 mobile guns.

He also met a large enemy force which came to invade across the Bugod River from January 31 and by guns played skillfully on the enemy and by raiding actions carried out with heroism he crushed the force, and took secure possession of 463 Point, a place of strategical importance.

Eventually he was closely surrounded by the enemy. Men under him fell and were wounded one after another under artillery and bombing attacks. His direction became more and more appropriate. From this the men under him gained encouragement and held an isolated position for more than 10 days. In this way he made a great contribution to the operations by the main force of the Japanese army that followed. He died a heroic death on February 16.

Lance Corporal Naojiro Tsukada
Lance Corporal Kiyoshi Yasujima
Of the Naraoka Raiding and Demolition Unit

The above as the commanders of groups rendered distinguished services in raids and surprise attacks upon the enemy on several occasions after their landing at Lingayen.

Above all, they maneuvered with a skill which dismayed the enemy at the time of surprise attacks upon the neighorhood of Arakan on the night of January 16, the neighborhood of Rozario on February 7, and the enemy's base at Rozario on February 11. They killed and wounded more than 50 enemy officers and men, blasted and set afire three medium-sized tanks, two staff buildings, and more than 80 houses occupied by enemy soldiers. They also captured important papers belonging to the enemy. Thus they rendered an eminent service.

Probationary Officer Shigeru Mizukami
Of the Mizukami Raiding Unit

The above blasted the bridge over the Agno River west of San Nicholas on January 21 under difficult conditions after he had completed the accommodation of a friendly force. Then on February 20 he as the commander of a raiding unit was given orders to destroy the enemy's long-range guns. He made his way secretly into the enemy's territory, where he remained in hiding for seven days. Taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the action of the enemy in removing his artillery position he made a sudden attack upon the enemy in the neighborhood of San Padopos and blasted one heavy gun and three staff buildings and killed and wounded about 30 officers and men. He and all the men under him returned in safety.

Superior Private Hiroka Ozaki,
Of the Mizukami Raiding Unit

The above, as a member of the raiding party commanded by Probationary Officer Kamigaki, on February 7 stole his way into the enemy's artillery position at Kabarician and blasted one enemy field gun.

On February 20 he, as a member of the Mizukami Raiding Unit, attacked the enemy position in the neighborhood of what is popularly known as the Annihilation Bridge and blasted one heavy gun.

Sergeant Major Muneo Inouye,
Of the Inouye Raiding Unit

The above as commander of a group in a company took part in the fighting that raged at a height southeast of Horo from January 12 till 18.

During the fight he, as the commander of a raiding party, led his men in an attack upon the enemy four times. He captured large quantities of arms and materials. These he used in the fighting that subsequently developed, and thereby was instrumental in the defeat of the enemy which came later.

4 Powers Meet in Paris

Experts representing the Governments of Britain, the United States, France and Russia met in Paris on August 10 for the opening of the "Four Power" conference on Tangier, former international zone of Morocco, which was occupied by Spain in 1940, it is revealed in a Paris dispatch reaching Lisbon. The first meeting laid down the lines of work which the conference will follow, the report said. The next session is fixed for Saturday afternoon.

Berlin Fears Epidemic

About 100,000 German officers and men still lie temporarily buried in the Berlin area and if they are not reburied immediately Berlin might be threatened by a terrible epidemic, the head of the registrar's office for the graves of the German war dead said on Friday, according to a Lisbon report by Domei on the same day quoting a Berlin dispatch.

Transactions Suspended

The Japan Securities Exchange under instructions of the Finance Ministry totally suspended the transactions at the head of office and branches commencing August 10. The measure has been adopted to cope with the change of situation and will continue until further notice.

BACKGROUND IS REVEALED OF CHUNGKING, YENAN RIFT

All Chinese Desire Real Unity; American, Soviet Versions Said Unwanted

Behind the Chungking-Yenan conflict looms the strong desire of all the Chinese, including political and financial circles, the intelligentsia, youths, farmers and others, for unity in China—unity which is not influenced either by the United States or the Soviet Union, but unity based on the free will of the people—states a Shanghai dispatch to the Asahi dated August 8.

In the course of the Seventh Conference of the National Representatives of the Communist Party of China, which was convened at the end of April, Mao Tsa-tung, addressing some 750 delegates, criticized the Chungking administration, and particularly that administration's plan for the opening of the National Assembly, and at the same time demanded the establishment of a Republican administration. Meanwhile, Chiang Kai-shek, on the occasion of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Chungking Kuomintang, held in May of this year, gave instructions regarding the revolutionary mission of the Kuomintang, and announced that necessary measures for the establishment of a constitutional administration had been devised. While taking a rigid attitude toward the Yenan regime on one hand, the Conference issued a resolution demanding a political solution of the controversy with Yenan on the other. Thus, contrary to the expectations of the United States and the Soviet Union, the Chungking-Yenan strife became aggravated, particularly with the intensification of the armed conflict between the troops of the two regimes.

As if in coordination with the political conflict, the Yenan troops launched attacks against the Chungking forces in the Kiangnan District, the Wuhan area, Chekiang and Fukien Provinces, and in other places in South China, which constitute Chungking's operational bases. Armed clashes between the contending forces occurred frequently, 12 times in North China and twice in Central China in January of this year and 23 times in North China and 10 times in Central China in March, each of which was participated in by more than 1,000 troops.

At the end of last month, Chungking forces under the command of General Hu Tsung-nan moved into an offensive against the Yenan forces northwest of Sian, Shensi Province, which is located near Yenan. The Yenan troops which could not counter the Chungking forces had to retreat from their defense line, and in the names of General Chou Te, Commander-in-Chief of the 18th Group Corps, and of the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the same corps, Yenan dispatched a telegram to Chungking demanding the immediate stoppage of firing on both sides. Furthermore, on July 27, the Commanders of Yenan troops in five Provinces, namely Shensi, Kansu, Ninghsia, Shansi, and Suiyuan, jointly demanded that Chungking should stop its offensive and also should set up an investigation mission. Taking advantage of its forestalling maneuvers, Chungking began to resort to political means in dealing with the conflict. The fact that Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, who negotiated with Yenan last year has been appointed its new Foreign Minister reveals the care with which Chungking is moving.

Hu Tsung-nan, together with General Chen Cheng, War Minister, has been highly trusted by Chiang and ever since the outbreak of the China Affair has been working behind Chungking's resistance operations, bolstering the regime's military strength and at the same time keeping strict watch on every move of the Yenan troops. In a report on Chungking's maneuvers, Mao Tse-tung said that the Kuomintang, with a force of 790,000 troops, had been blockading the Yenan troops in Shensi, Kansu and Nighsia Provinces and that this had been concealed by Chungking's policy of censoring press activities.

As to a solution of the Chungking-Yenan conflict, Dr. T. V. Soong, leader of the pro-American elements, insisted on a political solution with Chungking making concessions, while General Ho Ying-chin, former War Minister, and War Minister Chen Cheng objected to any compromise measures and ordered Hu to take up arms against the Yenan troops.

The Chungking-Yenan talks, which took place last year through the mediation of former U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace and Major-General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, dealt with such fundamental issues as recognition of the Yenan regime, reorganization of the Yenan forces, withdrawal of Chungking troops from the neighborhood of Yenan-controlled areas, and the immediate setting up of a democratic administration. However, these lengthy conversations, lasting almost half a year, proved futile.

In April of this year, the United States adopted a new policy, that of ignoring Yenan and increasing aid to Chungking, in consideration of the report made by Hurley. The recent Chungking-Yenan talks centered around the convening of the National Assembly, and both regimes apparently evaded the basic problems. Chungking demanded the organization of a wartime administrative council, the setting up of a joint committee comprising representatives of Chungking, Yenan and the United States to deal with the problem of reorganizing the Yenan troops. Those demands were, however, rejected by Yenan. Furthermore, Yenan announced the opening of a general meeting of the peoples' representatives of the emancipation zones, to counter Chungking's plan for the convocation of a National Assembly, thus further intensifying its political offensive against Chungking.

The friction between Chungking and Yenan regimes is growing worse despite the fact that the two regimes feel deeply the dangers, inherent in such friction, to their eight-year old united front against Japan. This friction may be attributed to the design of the respective regimes to gain the power of leadership in China, based on wishful thinking that the war is unfavorable to Japan and that its end is near. It may also be attributed to the changes in the American and Soviet policies toward China. The American policy last year of supporting Yenan and oppressing Chungking broke down with the rupture of the Chungking-Yenan conciliation talks and resulted in an independent Chungking counterblast in the form of the Stilwell case. This caused a 180 degree turn in that policy which began to lay stress on increased production and incorporated Hurley's plan for reorganizing the Chungking forces. This changed American policy agitated Yenan and Mao declared that after the beating back of Japan the Americans would attack Yenan. He said that Yenan would merely watch the American efforts. On June 26, the Yenan Liberation Daily carried an editorial strongly opposing "the American imperialists, the Hurley faction." The American scheme was to use both Yenan and Chungking against Japan and carried with it no lofty ideal. The idea was to bolster America's position in postwar markets and to bring the Soviet Union into the war. Meanwhile, the Soviet press supported the decisions of the Yenan Congress and held that the Chungking Congress was false democracy.

With the Chungking-Yenan struggle having such an international background, it goes without saying that Chungking's policy toward the United States, as well as Yenan's outbursts against the same country, are all carried out with careful consideration of the feeling of the United States and of the Soviet Union. Each of the contending regimes is trying to utilize the United States to its own advantage in the event of the realization of the propagandized American landing on China.

China obviously stands at a critical point. All Chinese from the highest to the lowest, in every sphere, desire China's unity. They desire unity, not the American and Chungking version, nor yet the Soviet and Yenan version but a true independent unity. Qualified Chinese believe that the result of the Chungking-Yenan struggle will be decided not by the United States, nor by the Soviet Union, but by Japan. If Japan loses, China will return to the divided status of the days before the Russo-Japanese War.

Transport Minister Urges Railway Men To Carry on Duties

In a message to all of the nation's railway workers, Naoto Kobiyama, Minister of Transportation, declared on Friday that all workers should carry out their duties faithfully without being led astray by rumors. The Minister stressed that the times were indeed growing serious and that the maintenance of fighting power depended on transportation.

KURUME AREA ATTACKED BY 150 ENEMY RAIDERS

Task Forces Again Appear In Japanese Waters—183 Planes Downed, Damaged

About 150 Okinawa-based enemy fighters and bombers raided Kurume at about 10:20 a.m. on Saturday, it was announced by the headquarters of the Western Army District at 1 p.m. the same day.

The communique said that explosives and incendiaries were dropped and that fires broke out in the city, which, however, were generally extinguished by 12:50 p.m. Damage sustained and losses dealt the enemy are being investigated, the communique said.

Task Forces Again Active

During the past week, enemy task forces, which did not show themselves in Japanese waters from the latter part of July to the early part of August, again appeared near Japan and operated actively. A part of the enemy carrier groups attacked Saishuto and its vicinity on August 6. On August 9, a total of about 1,700 planes raided the Tohoku district, and on the next day about 1,600 planes raided the Kanto zone. Attacks were aimed mainly at airfields and transportation lines. Heavy bombers also operated over Japan in coordination with the carrier planes. Japanese units shot down 92 and damaged 91 of all types. On August 9, the Japanese attacked the enemy task force and heavily damaged one large warship.

Mariana and Okinawa based air activity grew somewhat during the week, with 300 bombers and fighters attacking the Chugoku area. On the morning of August 6, a Mariana-based B-29 dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

NIPPON UNITS BATTLING WITH INVADING SOVIETS

Furious Clashes Reported Near Yuki—Red Troops Cross Heiho River

Frontline reports said that furious fighting was raging near Yuki between the Japanese and the invading Soviets, who crossed the lower reaches of the Tumenchiang on Friday. In the Hunchun sector, fighting was going on with the Soviets having reached the area before Hunchun on Thursday evening. No great change was reported from Tungning. In the Suifenho zone, the Soviets encircled Fenyang and advanced northwestward along the railroad from the north of the sector, reaching Mulingho on Friday night. In the Hutao area, the Soviets surrounded Hutao and advanced to Hulin.

On the northern front, a part of the Soviet forces crossed the Heiho from the north and south but there was no great development of attack.

On the western front, the main strength of the Soviets drove to the Hailar sector from the Sanho zone and were engaged in action with the Japanese on Friday. About the same time the Soviets moved into Manchouli. Soviet forces were also increasing in the Solin sector.

In Karafuto a small Soviet force attacked from the Bulga area but no great change has developed.

Meanwhile, small Soviet air forces are carrying out sporadic raids on Manchoukuo and Chosen.

PETAIN'S TRIAL ENDING

Death Sentence Sought by Prosecutor; Announcing Verdict Soon

Public prosecutor Andre Mornet on Saturday asked for the death sentence for Philippe Petain, Marshal of France and victor of Verdun, on the eighteenth day of the Marshal's trial for treason, it is disclosed in a Paris dispatch reaching Lisbon. Mornet charged Petain of "staining the honor of his country." The verdict of the court sitting in the same court room where Queen Marie Antoinette was sentenced to death a century and a half ago will probably be given in the middle of next week, the report said.

Eisenhower in Moscow

General Dwight Eisenhower, former Allied Supreme Commander-in-Chief, who is now the United States Commander in Germany, arrived in Moscow by air on Saturday at the invitation of the Soviet Government, a report from Moscow said.

Stalin, Soong Confer

Generalissimo Josef Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov conferred with Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, at the Kremlin late Friday night, it is learned from Moscow. The report said the talks lasted more than two hours until past midnight.

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Japanese Officialdom

The new system of examinations for the selection of government officials, adopted by the Suzuki Cabinet recently, promises to introduce some much needed changes in the spirit of the prevailing bureaucratic administration. Whereas under the old system the examinations for those aspiring to enter government service were conducted separately by each of the various ministries, under the new system university graduates aspiring to become government officials are to be examined and selected under the supervision of the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet without regard as to what branch of the government service the successful candidates are eventually to be assigned.

The Cabinet's new policy is understood to be designed to eliminate the evil of "sectionalism" which has long been a chronic defect of Japanese officialdom. As is well known, "sectionalism", which in Japanese political parlance does not refer to geographical particularism but denotes the tendency of each of the various branches of the government to emphasize its own departmental interests over the interests of the other branches or of the administration as a whole, has often tended to prevent the fullest attainment of efficiency by the government by dividing officialdom into several rival cliques. It is, of course, too early to judge how much improvement the new examination policy will bring about, but at least the latest move indicates progress in the right direction.

The old system, despite all its defects, was not devoid of some logical basis. At a time when the Japanese nation was rapidly building itself up into a modern State, it was essential that the administration be carried out by highly trained technical experts. The old system of examination by the individual ministries was designed to ensure the securing of a constant stream of such specialists through each ministry recruiting candidates who possessed the special aptitudes most suitable for the work of that ministry.

While this system was effective in producing officials with expert specialized training, it tended on the other hand to make the officials too narrowly interested in their own field of work to the detriment of their understanding and appreciation of the interests of the national administration as a whole. Furthermore this rigid "sectionalism" was rendered all the more impregnable to outside influences by the peculiarly strong and established status accorded to government officials by the ordinance concerning their appointment and tenure. Protected by this status, there came to be a strongly entrenched bureaucracy reposing behind a solid wall of defense which outside influences could hardly penetrate, thus serving to preserve the feeling of "sectionalism" which came to prevail among the officials.

This well-nigh unassailably strong position of the bureaucracy was temporarily shaken with the rise of the political parties. But with the eventual decline in the influence of the political parties, which became evident at the time of the dissolution of the Inukai Cabinet and the formation of the Saito Cabinet, the power of the bureaucracy was revived. The bureaucratic system was rebuilt and the status of the officials was once more strengthened. With the restoration of its power, officialdom came not only to exercise absolute powers in the field of administration, but also to influence politics to a marked degree.

But the undesirable effects of the possession of too much power by career officials gradually became evident, until in recent years there had come to be considerable criticisms of the bureaucracy. Particularly since the outbreak of the China Affair, when the extension of controlled economy became inevitable, it became evident that the orthodox type of professional official was notably deficient in the knowledge of economic matters.

Recent cabinets have, therefore, all taken up the matter of reforming the official system. The Konoye Cabinet took up the matter most seriously, advocating not only a reform of the official system but also a reorganization of the governmental structure itself. Particularly during the time of the second Konoye Cabinet, a considerable progress was made. The range of positions to be filled by special appointments and selection was greatly extended so as to open up the way for the entrance of valuable elements from non-official circles into the government service. At the same time the system of ensuring the special status of the officials was abolished.

The result was that many competent new officials were selected from the ranks of those who had hitherto been engaged in the fields of business and economic administration and of journalism. An interchange of personnel among the various ministries and closer relations with the heads of the prefectural governments were also effected. Many new ideas and plans were studied and put into practice. But it could not be said that all of the evils of bureaucracy were uprooted.

The reason was that the changes which had been made, despite all their widespread effects, still left the essential core of the body of officialdom undisturbed. Despite modifications, the majority of the officials were trained and selected in the same way as had always prevailed. The new plan undertaken by the Suzuki Cabinet, however, attempts to go to the heart of the matter by taking the selection of the candidates for government service entirely out of the hands of the individual ministries and concentrating it entirely in the hands of the Cabinet. It is obviously a step in the right direction.

The effect might well be increased by providing that young officials, upon being newly appointed, should not immediately be definitely assigned to one particular ministry, but be tried out for short periods in at least three different ministries. After passing through such an experience, when the official finally settles down to his permanent assignment, he will possess a background which will make him much more balanced and appreciative of the point of view of the government administration as a whole, and will be much less inclined to be susceptible to the evil of "sectionalism". A thorough reform is not to be expected in a day, but the efforts of the Suzuki Cabinet offer promise of a successful advance in the right direction.

The Job Was Done

A primary school student was set a question in an examination paper—"If 20 men reap a field in eight hours, how long will it take 15 men to reap the same field?" The student thought long and carefully before writing the answer, and when he handed in his paper this is what the examiner read: "The field having been reaped by the 20 men, could not be reaped by the 15!"

Execution

A young British sailor saved his admiral from drowning. The great man was full of gratitude and praise.

"And tomorrow," said the admiral, "I shall thank you before all the men."

The sailor began to quake.

"Strewth, sir, don't do that!" he pleaded.

They'll 'alf murder me."

Was That a Sigh.

She said with a blush, "Do you know that Mr. X. asked me last night to be his wife?"

"Well, I like his impudence. The idea of proposing to an engaged young lady? What did you say to him?"

"I told him that I was very sorry indeed, but he was too late."

He'll Find Out Later

Mr. B—C. says he will be lord and master in the home, or will know the reason why.

Mrs. B—Well, I have seen his wife, and he is going to know the reason why if I am any judge of a woman's face.

Kind Providence

When you observe the methods of parents and see how well the kids turn out, how can you keep from believing in Providence?

A Year Ago Today

August 13, 1944

The sinking of two British destroyers, three minesweepers, one patrol boat, and one auxiliary patrol boat in European waters was announced by the British Admiralty.

NORTH CHINA'S ECONOMY

Cooperation Necessary for Industrial Development

By KIICHI MATSUMURA
President of the Sumitomo Mining Company

Our party went to China on a special mission of studying the increased production of coal and the disposal of alumina shale in accordance with a decision of the Cabinet. We discovered that the greatest difficulty in the solution of these problems lay in the question of transportation. We had anticipated difficulties in such matters as imperfect conditions of furnaces for iron-manufacturing, the difficulty of operation due to the insufficient supply of equipment and inferior technique, etc. However, all of these anticipated problems had been removed due to the special efforts made by the people and officials on the spot, especially by the endeavors made by Mr. Fujiwara. On the other hand, transportation was in a worse condition than we had supposed.

Mainly due to the cold spell in the past 40 years and lack of facilities for proper repairing, transportation was in a bad shape and the shipment of a certain kind of coal had been affected while we were there from November to December last year. So serious was this difficulty that we greatly feared that a decreased production was likely instead of an increased production which was our mission to bring about. I realized that mutual cooperation was the only solution for the transportation difficulty. Instead of regarding the matter from a critical standpoint, we extended our helping hand to the solution of this problem from the production side.

To explain the transportation difficulties more concretely, one famous iron manufacturing company in North China is getting coal supplies from five or six coal mines situated at great distances by means of several railway lines. This old system was proving a great burden for the iron-manufacturing industry of North China. Thus, the distance for carrying a ton of coal between the coal mine and the iron manufacturing factory was decidedly great. We decided to restrict coal to a certain kind which was comparatively light and designated certain mines as its sole suppliers. By this way we reduced the distance between the mines and the factory by something like 20 per cent. Thus, we increased the transportation capacity to that extent.

Through-Train Service

We also succeeded in increasing the transportation efficiency by operating through-train service directly connecting the mines and factories. We found that in some cases coal is sent to Japan, Chosen and Manchoukuo over a distance of some 2,000 kilometers and we decided to supply the coal produced near the borders as much as possible. We also succeeded in operating exclusive freight service direct between the coal store houses in harbors and bays and the coal mines which resulted in increasing transportation capacity to a great extent.

As the result of all these measures, we were able at least to increase the power of transporting coal by about 20 per cent. The officials of the North China Railway Company have expressed their opinion that even a greater efficiency increase will be made in the transportation capacity because there will be much improvement in the operation of freight cars, if coal is to be sent to a single factory instead of several.

As to the small-size furnaces for iron manufacturing, we faced many problems. These small ones may offer temporary conveniences but the large ones certainly possess their proven advantages. Some years ago a simple method of iron manufacturing was introduced, but later it was found to be highly inefficient and was unable to replace the regular furnaces. We found the efficiency of small-size furnaces to be more inefficient than we had imagined. We believe that a thorough-going revision of these furnaces must be made. The chief difficulty lies in their complex process of operation. The large-size furnace may be likened to the stomach of an adult person and the small-size furnace to that of a child. The latter is easily liable to suffer indigestion or other stomach trouble whenever it is fed with inferior coke or ore. The majority of engineers on the spot were all in favor of the adoption of some middle-size furnace in addition to the large-size furnaces. At any rate, some suitable adjustment will be needed for showing a great production efficiency except in some cases when soft coke is used as fuel.

As to the problem of technique in iron mines and coal pits, we had very little occasion to study it because of our brief stay, but we can say that the improvements in the qualities of iron ores and coal together with those in transportation have greatly contributed to the increased production of iron. We brought about this result by exercising great discrimination in selecting proper ores and coal. The ash element of coal was reduced by two per cent within a few months following the adoption of this new policy and thus iron production was thereby given a big impetus.

Three Measures Adopted

To summarize, we have succeeded in carrying out the following three measures for the increased production of iron: first, the betterment of iron ores by selecting particular iron mines with its resultant reduction of the tonnage of ores shipped; second, the reduction of the distance between the iron and coal mines and iron factories, and third, thrift made in the amount of coal shipped to the spot through heat administration. We have thus come to the conclusion that the increased production of iron will be realized speedily.

As is well known, alumina shale which is the raw material for the manufacturing of aluminium is actively produced. Its deposit is inexhaustible. However, because of the heaviness of alumina ores, there is much difficulty in transportation. We have also the same material in Japan but its quality is not so good as that found in North China, although its use is possible by means of a special process which we should employ in face of all possible difficulties.

I had much personal experience in the problem of labor and I felt that something must be effected immediately in regard to this problem in North China. A similar desire was shown in the business circles there and an organ of labor adjustment was formed by the workers themselves in February this year. The Labor Control Association which was created as the result of endeavors by all concerned is composed of many experienced persons in various fields and their members are sub-divided into several important committees such purposes of dealing with the problem of provisions, the problem of maintaining labor supply during the busy farm period and the problem of spiritual enlivenment among the labor force, etc.

As to the role to be played by North China in the indivisible relations with Japan, Manchoukuo and China in the matters of economy, I am inclined to believe that the region should establish its autonomous economic structure and at the same time concentrate its economic efforts in the strengthening of the war potential of Japan. In other words, North China should attempt to rely on its own power and not to depend on Japan for assistance. North China should make its own machinery and produce iron and steel, at the same time contribute to the expansion of Japan's war potential. It is a matter of rejoicing that people and officials on the spot realize this need fully and are working hard daily with this realization.

Source of War Power

I believe that transportation in North China will be the chief source of war power for some time to come. The railways which constitute the main transportation facility scatter over Chosen, Manchoukuo, North and Central China, and I feel that these railways must be operated under some unified system if they are to show their maximum wartime efficiency. There is a general directorate of continental transportation established in Manchoukuo with such an aim in view and this organ has been planning to carry out smooth operations. I believe a more detailed local network of operation should be established in the various countries concerned for a more efficient operation of railway services. In North China, some officials of the Imperial Embassy are cooperating with the Army in respect to this matter attaining good results in the region. Such an example must be followed by other regions.

With the solution of the transportation problems, the accommodation of materials and equipment is also necessary. For instance, the materials and equipment saved by the adjustment of old mines in Chosen should be sent to China to be used in the increased production there say of alumina shale and its products be sent back to Chosen. Manchoukuo's machines for washing coal may be profitably sent to North China so that they may contribute to the increased production of coal to be used on the production of cokes which should be sent to iron foundries in Manchoukuo. Such operations certainly ought to result in the mutual strengthening of war power. What is needed is unified and mutual cooperation among all concerned.

What is needed next is to establish a structure for the synthetic and self-sufficient supply of materials and equipment. Apart from the problem of food, it may be said that Manchoukuo is most perfect in respect to the above structure, followed by Chosen and North China being most backward.

North China will soon have its structure for the production of iron and steel before long, and this will enable her to produce her own machinery. Engineering machines and tools must be manufactured ahead of all others while steel manufacturing factories must be provided with proper repairing and electrical ships. Their advance and adjustment are now busily being made. Already the classification of various plants and factories has been made and the appraisal of their industrial capacities has been made to a considerable extent. A list of materials needed for issuing orders has been prepared so that no waste will be made by the makers.

CHINA'S 'POLISH PROBLEM'

Relations Among U.S., Chungking, Yenan and Soviet Union

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

I

Upon hearing of Germany's surrender, Chiang Kai-shek declared: "Now, the entire resources of the human race will be used against Japan". However, if the greater part of the military forces of the Allied Powers is transferred from the European Front to the East Asiatic theater of war, Chungking will be the sufferer, not Japan.

The United States is not by any means satisfied with the existing conditions in China, considered even only from the necessity of the joint American-Chungking war effort against Japan, not to mention her postwar ambitions regarding China. Moreover, the planned advance into China by the Soviet Union, whose hands have been freed by the conclusion of the European War, is a cause of great anxiety to America.

No one believes for a moment that Germany's surrender will prove beneficial to Chungking. That regime, is now awaiting with apprehension the proposed landing operations of the American forces which will be the signal to turn the China Continent into a bloody battlefield where the Japanese and American forces will engage in a fight to the end. Chiang also lives in fear that a political situation, similar to that in Poland, may arise in China due to the political ambitions of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The enemy has revealed his intention of transferring his armed forces from Europe to East Asia, but that is no easy task. Obstructing the smooth execution of this mighty transfer is the intense political strife raging in Europe not to mention the colossal transport problems. However, one thing is absolutely certain, namely, that America will speed up her plans for the domination of China even if that should necessitate the utilization of her entire armed forces in East Asia. The trend of the war situation makes the strategy of approaching the China coast inevitable. American land and air forces in large numbers are continuously arriving in China by way of India and Burma. This means that China will be turned into a big battleground for the armies of Japan and the United States before long.

As a result, some quarters in Chungking have come to entertain apprehensions regarding the latest developments and would like to prevent the landing of the American forces on China. These quarters contend that China has already been taxed to the limit because of the China Affair, already in its eighth year, and if her territory should be turned into an arena for the decisive battle between the Japanese and Americans, China will face national destruction. Therefore to save China from such a fate, these quarters stress that demands should be made for the withdrawal of the Japanese and American armed forces from the Continent. However, the war leaders of Chungking are ignoring this plea and instead they are doing everything possible to turn China into the battleground for the coming decisive battle between the Japanese and American forces.

But even if the Chungking leaders should decide to follow the above advice, it is now too late. The situation has reached such a stage that the withdrawal of the American forces from China can never be effected on Chungking's insistence. It would be ridiculous to expect America to change her policy now when she is really madly bent on destroying Japan so as to establish domination over China after the war. And, as far as the withdrawal of troops from China is concerned as is the case with America, it is also impossible for the Japanese Forces to do so at the present stage of the war. Of course, our treaty of alliance with China stipulates that our Forces will be withdrawn with the termination of hostilities, so that their withdrawal is not impossible of realization in the future if both the American forces and the Chungking regime reflect their unreasonable attitude. But, as things stand today, the defeat of the American-Chungking forces in China is vital for the defense of our nation. Just as Manchuria became a battlefield at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, because of the refusal of Russia to withdraw her troops from that region, China will become the scene of the coming decisive battle if the enemy's reserve forces in Europe are transferred to East Asia. Therefore, although it will undoubtedly mean more pressure upon Japan, Chungking will also suffer.

America's New China Policy

One phase of America's war efforts against Japan is the attempt to dominate China after the war. But the deep interest shown in China by the Soviet Union, which has been intensified following the close of hostilities in Europe, has made America feel that she canot postpone her plan to grasp hegemony over China till after the war.

western construction program, and it even went to the length of transgressing the Soviet border. America, too, sent surveying parties to the same border on the pretext of exploiting the natural resources of the northwestern region. She also sent technicians and established consulates, so that the Soviet route connecting Alaska, Siberia and northwestern China thus came under Chungking-American influence. This joint American-Chungking operation in northwestern China appeared to everybody as an act of daylight robbery; and it was only natural that it caused much discomfort to the Soviet Union.

But the Soviet Union is about to make an advance again to this region, now that the war in Europe is over. The frequent discussions of Chinese affairs by the Moscow press is an indication of the concern felt in the Soviet Union concerning East Asia. Notable in this connection is the stiffening of the Soviet attitude toward Chungking. Criticisms against the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek have been made by the Anglo-Americans but the Soviet denunciation has been much severer and more fundamental in character. Soviet criticisms of Chungking stress the following two main points: (1) While the urgent tasks faced by Chungking are to form a united national army and to establish a democratic government, the main impediment to the realization of these plans is the dictatorial system of the Chungking regime, (2). On the other hand, the Eighth and New Fourth armies (Communist forces) have not only been resisting the Japanese Forces during the past eight years despite the pressure and the blockade of the Chungking fords, but have succeeded in expanding their territory.

It must be noted that the proposed formation of a united national army and the establishment of a democratic government have been long-standing aspirations of Yenan. It was these two problems that formed the core of discussions during the Chungking-Yenan negotiations that began last spring, but which ended in utter failure. This was due mainly to the irreconcilable stands taken by the two regimes—Yenan pressing for the realization of the foregoing two programs and Chungking demanding Yenan's submission to its power as the only solution of the outstanding questions existing between these factions.

The Soviet expert on Chinese affairs, Alexandrov, writing in the Soviet organ, War and the Working Class, made the following comment regarding Chiang's speech made on February 1 of this year in which the latter revealed the above attitude of Chungking:

"The speech delivered by Chiang Kai-shek at the meeting in Chungking can be regarded as an ultimatum served to Yenan; it essentially means the commencement of a new struggle against democratic forces and promises new misfortunes for China."

Neither the proposed united national army nor the proposed coalition democratic government were serious matters so long as they constituted the slogans of Yenan as a local Chinese regime; but they have assumed an important nature now that the will of Yenan is identified with the will of Moscow, and the sentiments of the Soviet Union are mirrored in the sentiments of Yenan. This has become more pronounced with the ending of the European War.

(To Be Concluded)

Virture of Action

"Moike!"

"What is it, Pat?"

"Supposin' I was to have a fit?"

"Yis."

"Would yez kneel down and put the bottle to me lips?"

"No. I would bring yez to yourself quicker standing up in front of yez and drinking it all meself."

INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE

Satow's Translation of Rai Sanyo's History of Japan

By KI KIMURA

III

When Masakado was at the capital he had on a certain occasion gone to visit Prince Atsuzane. His escorts of soldiers comprised some five or six horsemen. It chanced that Sadamori also came to have audience, and met Masakado going out of the door. Sadamori spoke to some one saying: "Masakado will surely breed trouble in the Empire. I regret that I brought no troops with me today. Had I brought troops, I would have attacked and killed him." Hereupon Sadamori threw up his office and returned to the east, desiring to take revenge on his father's enemy. He attacked Masakado in company with Yoshikane and his cousin Yoshimasa, but was unsuccessful. Sadamori said: "He is a private foe of mine own. I cannot do better than get the Imperial authorization to punish him." He was on the point of returning to the capital to prefer the request, when Masakado lay in wait and attacked him in Shinano. Sadamori experienced a severe defeat; he just managed to escape alone to the capital. Subsequently Yoshikane died. Masakado then occupied Shimosa, attacked and captured Fujiwara no Korechika, the vice-comes of Hidachi, and took possession of that province.

Prince Okiyo, the comes of Musashi, was violent and haughty, and loved strife. He went to propose to Masakado, saying: "The eight provinces of Kuanto are fertile and shut in on all sides. You might occupy them and become the Protector of the Empire. If you take possession of one province, you will be destroyed. If you take eight provinces, you will be destroyed in that case too. You will be destroyed in any case. Methinks, why does my Lord not take a resolve?" Masakado was greatly pleased, and took him into his confidence as his chief adviser. He then attacked Shimotsuke, Kadzusa, Musashi and Sagami, and subdued them all. His younger brother Masahira demonstrated, saying: "The Sovereign is such by heaven's decree. It is not a position to be unlawfully desired. I pray you, consider this carefully." Masakado said: "Heaven has given me the qualities of a warrior. If I will take the Sovereign's throne, who can prevent it?" He then established a sham palace at Sarushima in Shimosa, and appointed a complete set of civil and military officers.

Previously to this, (when he was at Kioto) Masakado had been on very friendly terms with a person named Fujiwara no Sumitomo. One day they ascended Hiyeizan together and looked down upon the imperial palace. Masakado said: "It is magnificent. Ought not it to be inhabited by a man of character?" Finally they plotted together to revolt. Masakado addressed Sumitomo, saying: "Some day I shall attain the fulfillment of my ambition. I am of the Imperial family. I shall become the son of heaven. My lord is of the Fujiwara family can he not well be my Kuambaku?" Hereupon Sumitomo who had been made jo of Iyo, did not return home when his term of office expired; but occupying the islands in the sea, became a robber, thus taking the part of Masakado from a distance. He secretly sent a man into the capital to set fire to the streets of the town, but precautions taken at the capital were too strict. This took place in the second year of Tenkei (939).

In the Third year (940) the Imperial Court appointed the Counsellor of State Fujiwara no Tadabumi to be Commander-in-Chief for the subjugation of the East. He led the generals to smite the East. The troops of the Tokaido and Tozando were called out, and enlisted by the offer of large rewards. Sadamori was appointed Jo of Hidachi, and called out troops to attack Masakado. Masakado heard of this, and led some troops into Hidachi to search for Sadamori, but did not catch him. He then dispersed the larger part of his forces, and proceeded to Shimotsuke by himself with a thousand odd men.

There was an O-rio-shi, named Fujiwara no Hidesato, in Shimotsuke, of a clan which had been powerful for generations. When Masakado took the field, he went to see him. Masakado was combing his hair, but he grasped the queue in his hand and came out. He received his visitor with honor and ordered food for him. As they ate together, a grain of rice fell down in front of him, which Masakado picked up and ate. Hidesato perceived from this that he was too free and easy for it to be possible to work with him, and consequently joined Sadamori.

Sadamori was on the look out for a moment when Masakado should be off his guard, and combining forces with Hidesato to the amount of four thousand odd men, suddenly surprised him. Masakado came forth precipitately and defended himself against them, but experienced a severe defeat. Sadamori profited by his victory to attack him vigorously. Masakado desiring to draw him into steep places, fled and took up a position on Mount Shimahiro. Sadamori burnt his camp, and engaged him hotly on the north side of the mountain. Masakado fought desperately with the four hundred horsemen which remained to him. Sadamori signaled to his troops and pressed hard upon him. Masakado escaped by himself. Sadamori pursued him with angry shouts. An arrow hit him on the right temple and he fell from his horse. Hidesato cut off his head.

Prince Okiyo and the rest all suffered the penalty of the law, and their heads were exposed on the prison at the capital. All the eight provinces were reduced to tranquility, and Sumitomo died shortly afterward.

(End)

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LADIES' shoes, five pairs—two black, one white, one cream and one sandal, (size: 9 mon 7 bu—36), also one black leather handbag, for immediate sale.
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MORNING coat, woolen yarns, silk hats (size 7¼), leather cased travelling watch, all foreign made.
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SHIBAURA refrigerator with imported machinery; Nippon Gakki upright piano 85 keys; and radio gramophone, all in perfect condition. Apply E. [illegible] (Swiss), No. 37, Kitano-cho [illegible], Ikuta-ku, Kobe.

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